Pakistan Conference *(Contd.)*

Continuing, he claimed that Pakistan was the Muslims' charter of independence. For them there was no other course open but to have their own government. Muslims had decided rather to die than live as slaves.

Nawabzada appealed to Hindus to give up their threatening attitude and think coolly whether the scheme was just and fair.

Replying to the British criticism that division of India would create small states which would not be able to maintain their independence and that they would suffer the same fate as the small states of Europe, he said that the British forgot that they claimed to fight the present the war for the restoration of the independence of those very small European states. Then again if Ireland could be divided, why not India? The truth was, the speaker claimed, that the British knew that they could not stay in India once the Hindu-Muslim problem was solved and that is why they opposed the Pakistan scheme.

Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that he did not believe in a Chairman airing his views and he requested the Nawab of Mamdot to address the Conference.

Presidential Address

"We have not gathered here to remind ourselves of the past splendour of Muslim Kings, but to reiterate our resolve to get back our past power and glory. Pakistan is the purpose of life and political ideal of nine crores of Muslims. They are determined to win it and will not step back," said the Nawab of Mamdot, presiding over the Pakistan Conference.

Dealing with the Pakistan problem he said: "Unfortunately our rulers ignored the historical truth that Pakistan and Hindustan were two separate, cultural, political and religious units. The Round Table Conferences created a united India ignoring the geographical, historical, cultural and other differences. While the Hindus and British were consolidating their position even our political leaders were carried away by them. The result was the enactment of the Government of India Act, 1935. What the Muslims got out of it was separate electorate, weightage and safeguards.

"I admit that separate electorates did, to some extent, protect our national life and political entity, but even this was not pleasing to our Hindu brethren. They are trying their best to overthrow the present constitution. They are after all trying to achieve their ends. Our complaint is against those Muslim brothers who, in their enthusiasm for independence, have fallen a prey to Hindu political machinations which would throw them and the Muslim community into slavery."

Proceeding, he said: "The net result is that the Muslims of minority provinces are in a much better position than we in the majority provinces. Our Ministries are dependent on non-Muslims. We have to put up with their just and unjust demands. We are sacrificing our rightful claims on the ephemeral altar of toleration. Even then our *bania* neighbours are dissatisfied with us"

Dealing with the safeguards he said: "The special powers of the Governors were meant to protect the interest of minorities. Did the Governors ever exercise these powers to save the Muslim minorities from the atrocities committed by the Congress Ministries?"

"It was the bitter experience of the working of the 1935 Act which has forced the Muslims to take effective steps to safeguard their religious, political and cultural rights. We do not want to encroach upon the rights of the other communities. We respect their religious institutions and social customs. We are equally jealous to protect the lives and property of non-Muslims as our own. The fact that we want to protect our religion and culture does not make us communal. In fact it is the service of humanity, and it is also the demand of justice and fair-play.

DIFFERENT NATIONS

"Unlike Europe the elements constituting the various nations of India are not confined to particular areas. India is a small continent inhabited by different nations and groups which profess different religions. Their civilisation and culture are not based on the principle of a united nation.

"The Western democracy, which is being foisted on us, takes the unity of nations for granted. To ignore realities for sentiments is idiocy. Hindus and Muslims have two separate identities. Therefore, we must act on principles which, instead of destroying the individual elements, give them full scope for development so that the two neighbouring nations can live in peace and harmony.

"The Muslim demand for Pakistan aims at 'Live and let live.' The demand is based on justice and fairplay. It only means that the Muslims are opposed to the creation of any such Central Government which gives a majority to a nation on the basis of its numerical superiority. The Hindus and Muslims should rule where they are in majority.

"The Hindus want a democracy of the Dominion variety. The Muslims want to get rid of the British domination in every form. They are not prepared to be slaves of any nation. At present there were only two alternatives. If it is to be Dominion Status then Hindu and Muslim India should be separated. If it is to be independence then two separate independent units have to be set up.

NO PAN-ISLAMISM

"The English are under the delusion that in demanding Pakistan we want to revive pan-Islamism which they feel is against their interest. The Pakistan aims only at making the Muslims of India free and no more. This does in no way mean that we are enemies of the English or any other nation.

Replying to the various objections against the Pakistan scheme he said: "Some people threaten bloodshed if any attempt was made to divide 'Bharatmata.' This was absured. They should realise that the Muslims were awakened and would not brook any opposition in the attainment of their goal.

Flag Hoisting

Speaking at the flag-hoisting ceremony, Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, President of the U.P. Muslim League, said that it was in Lucknow that the League for the first time in its history decided to have a flag of its own and it was Mr. Jinnah who unfurled the first flag in Lalbagh Park. Again it was at Lucknow that the League constitution was democratised and the League became a mass organisation. He further exhorted Muslim students to join the Muslim National Guard organisation in large numbers.

Parliamentary Committee

Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman was re-elected leader of the Muslim League Party of the U.P. Legislative Assembly at a meeting of the League legislators held in Lucknow on Saturday. The other office-bearers elected at the meeting were: Secretary—Mr. Mubhasir Husain Kidwai; Chief Whip of the Assembly Party--Mr. Zaheeruddin Faruqi; Chief Whip of the Council Party--Begum Aizaz Rasool.

The meeting passed a resolution protesting against the inadequate number of Muslim students in the medical colleges at Lucknow and Agra and requested His Excellency the Chancellor to fix a definite proportion for the Muslims in these colleges.

Another resolution pointed out that there were no Muslims either in the executive or the staff of the Hindustan Scout and Girl Guide Association and

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